

KEEP AN EYE OPEN FOR OUR LABOR DAY EDITION. PARTICULARS NEXT WEEK.

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., August 13, 1904.

Purposely Published for Propaganda.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:



SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

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ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 15. *argb* WHOLE NUMBER 315



EUGENE V. DEBS,
of Indiana.

The subject of a memorial to Karl Marx at Highgate cemetery, London, will be discussed at the International Congress of the party at Amsterdam.

Teddy Roosevelt, who is a firm believer in the human slaughter called war, wrote in one of his books that "in the long run a Quaker might be as undesirable a citizen as a duelist." Roosevelt is a man of dangerous ideals.

The Associated Charities of Milwaukee is much disturbed at the increase of abandoned families, but getting its funds from capitalists it does not dare to inquire into the real cause, and therefore lays it at the door of "pure cussedness." When men can scarcely support themselves on modern slave-pen wages, the marvel is that there are any American homes left at all.

BUSINESS

Trades unions are an object of attack on the part of "business" men. Men are in "business" for profit. The only use that men have for "business" is the opportunity it offers to get profit. Profit is something that attaches to a thing, or to things, in trade over and above what the thing costs to produce—that is, over and above what labor adds to the value of raw material. In other words, "business" is the art of getting something for nothing. In the processes of "business" it is the producer of things who gets skimmed. He produces for one dollar what he cannot buy back for less than five. "Business," at bottom, is a fraudulent scheme for benefiting a few at the expense of the many. And "business" is much worse, as we shall see by looking a little further.

"Business" drives love and peace from the family. "Business" converts brothers and sisters into bitter enemies. "Business" drags the family into courts of justice.

"Business" causes a large proportion of 50,000 divorces annually.

"Business" is, therefore, responsible for the destruction of the home.

"Business," furthermore, causes enormous wastes in litigation.

"Business" is the procuring cause of murders and suicides.

"Business" peoples the jails, penitentiaries and lunatic asylums.

"Business" is the cause of corruption in public life everywhere.

"Business" is the idiotry of profit, rent and interest, and the class which suffers most in the operation of "business" methods is the working class.

If the working class got its own, "business" would be unknown.—*Metal Workers' Journal.*

Wisconsin's Republican reform governor, who is in reality merely a clever and ambitious politician who made use of some popular measures to draw to himself a sufficient support to make his immediate political desires materialize, seems to be having a pretty hard time of it to keep his political aggregation up to the mark that his game of reform demands. His administration started out under a cloud of scandal, resulting from the exposure of his Superintendent of Public Instruction's hold-up of the independent book company combine for a big, fat sum. Passing over a number of smaller incidents, including the insurance company hold-up by the insurance commissioner and the attorney-general, we now come to the exposure of a shortage of several thousand dollars in the state treasury, which the governor has tried to patch up and gloss over by making the state treasurer make good the shortage and increase his bond. But the situation was doubly bad because the governor and his official family are now in a campaign for re-election, the state treasurer, insurance commissioner, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and the rest, with the stalwart Republican faction also in the field with a ticket and only too ready to make good, hot campaign material out of the La Follette administration's misdeeds and hypocrisy. So now we have the spectacle of a resignation from the La Follette state ticket on the part of the state treasurer, to be followed up by the necessary patching up. But it is hard to see why a new candidate for state treasurer should be necessary and not a new candidate for insurance commissioner and for attorney-general (one who will not take money for doing what the law requires he should do under the salary given him) and even for superintendent of public instruction!

The plight of the La Follettes was only to be expected.

To really want to reform bad conditions is a desire that springs from innate honesty. To want to better conditions merely as a political measure is dishonest and is pretty sure to expose itself if it has time enough. The moral purpose is lacking. It is self-seeking under a cloak of disinterestedness, and if the cloak doesn't fit the man, it will slip and expose him. Sooner or later the people will learn the lesson, that old party politicians are a pretty sorry bunch to trust, if there is real reform to be accomplished.

The national convention of the Catholic Societies by a vote of 1,000 to 100 voted Catholic workingmen from rival unions to the trade organizations, in order to divide and therefore the trade union movement interests of capitalism.

The struggle toward the goal of social justice, sometimes slow, sometimes steady. In Colorado the workingmen have been especially trampled under foot by the self-interest of the capitalist, yet it is still offers it to the ferocity of the capitalist. We have been handed a letter written by a worker friend to an old friend in an article which gives some glimpse of the preparations that Labor is making to against political suicide. It shows the capitalists come pretty near what they are about, though at the idea that any on their part will rob them of their vote. We select the letter from the letter. Read it.

We live in the strike district, at the railroad a year, then in May. We had amongst us. They were up a few days before martial law declared off. My partner who was not giving the Citizens' Bank the devil all the time. The come up and told him to keep quiet. There are plenty of amongst us, but we never know are. I am a radical Socialist, delegate to the San Juan district August that declared for the purpose of helping the Cripple Creek boys, but when I saw them as they struck. I lost the bank and file of organized in the Cripple Creek district and a union ticket when a Socialist ticket already in. Now they are organizing leagues all over the state for the purpose than to elect the ticket, and are using the to do it. The Western Federation of Miners should be called the Federation of Democrats, that their size. Comrade Flaten is for governor and those that his business will not him! They organized a league and three members of our state. Have written to state our instructions what to do.

out spies of the capitalist to be augmented very by that other class of for the capitalists, the men who sell their fellows the enemy on the political while meantime preaching politics in the union—that the of the workers the Federation of Miners' appear to be struggling, as following, taken at random the editorial of the Miners' the official organ of the

Democratic party in the state has professed upon many its great and undying friend labor. In order to pass judgment on the friendship of the Democratic for the class who toil, it is to examine the records of where it has been supreme powerful. In the southern states Democratic party has been in power, and we find that in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia, all men less than \$300 of taxable property have been disfranchised. In the state of Maryland, that of the Democratic giant A. P. the subject of "Uncle Sam" a heritage of \$300 worth before he is permitted to clothe with the ballot."

Wisconsin's Republican reform

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desires materialize, seems to be having a pretty hard time of it to keep his political aggregation up to the mark that his game of reform demands. His administration started out under a cloud of scandal, resulting from the exposure of his Superintendent of Public Instruction's hold-up of the independent book company combine for a big, fat sum. Passing over a number of smaller incidents, including the insurance company hold-up by the insurance commissioner and the attorney-general, we now come to the exposure of a shortage of several thousand dollars in the state treasury, which the governor has tried to patch up and gloss over by making the state treasurer make good the shortage and increase his bond. But the situation was doubly bad because the governor and his official family are now in a campaign for re-election, the state treasurer, insurance commissioner, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and the rest, with the stalwart Republican faction also in the field with a ticket and only too ready to make good, hot campaign material out of the La Follette administration's misdeeds and hypocrisy. So now we have the spectacle of a resignation from the La Follette state ticket on the part of the state treasurer, to be followed up by the necessary patching up. But it is hard to see why a new candidate for state treasurer should be necessary and not a new candidate for insurance commissioner and for attorney-general (one who will not take money for doing what the law requires he should do under the salary given him) and even for superintendent of public instruction!

The high and world-wide honor destiny must occupy all thoughts. Neither the load of the oppressed, nor the idle dreams of the thoughtless, nor the harmless frivolity of the innocent, are henceforth be to you. You are the rock which the church of the press is to be built.

It is the lofty moral earnest of this thought which must move your spirits, fill your minds, urge your whole lives so as them worthy of it, come to it, and always relating to it, it is the moral earnest of this thought which must move your heart in your always during the hours of your leisure hours, during your walks, at your meetings, when you stretch your to rest on your hard it is this thought which will occupy your minds they lose themselves in Ferdinand Lassalle, The Programme.

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certain clerics who rule the

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to be accomplished.

A CALL TO ACTION!

TO THE SOCIALISTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Chicago, Ill., August 1, 1904.

Comrades: On the eve of battle the National Committee of the Socialist party sends greetings to all comrades.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A CENTURY HAS COME TO THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. The field is clear before us and for the first time the enemies of labor and progress are aligned so that the working class can be arrayed in solid phalanx before them. The hour has come to rally the Socialist hosts for decisive action.

The Republican and Democratic parties have both adopted platforms and nominated candidates avoiding the same devotion to the same capitalist interests.

Theodore Roosevelt and Alton B. Parker, Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan, David B. Hill and Benjamin Tillman, Gold Standard and Free Trade, Imperialism and Income Tax, are now in the same boat and headed for the same port.

The most powerful magnifying glass could reveal no difference between the trust-ridden Republican and Democratic parties. They are both rank with venality and honey-combed with corruption. As the tools of capitalist power they are used for the foulest functions and the stench that rises from them smells to heaven.

Face to face with these hosts of darkness stands the Socialist party in class conscious array, its members solidified and unconquerable, their eyes blazing defiance and their revolutionary banner flashing in the sunlight.

These contending hosts will soon be battling for supremacy.

In the presence of this historic spectacle only hypocrites talk of peace and only cowards propose compromise.

THE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE AND THERE CAN BE NO PEACE UNTIL THE CAPITALIST TYRANNY IS WIPE OUT FOREVER AND THE FLAG OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM FLOATS TRIUMPHANT OVER AN EMANCIPATED WORKING CLASS.

The bottle of the ballots must prove us more worthy of the foeman's steel.

Three months yet remain for preparation. Not an hour must be lost. Not a minute wasted.

Old and young must again give proof of their unwavering devotion to the great cause.

SOUND THE SOCIALIST SLOGAN FAR AND WIDE: DOWN WITH CAPITALIST TYRANNY AND WAGE SLAVERY AND UP WITH THE WORKING CLASS!

Spread the literature in every village and hamlet, every town and city.

Proclaim the revolutionary doctrine from every housetop.

Let the Socialist message reach every hearthstone and every fireside.

Every worker seeking a way out of bondage, or toiling ignorant and contented for an arrogant master, must be reached and quickened by the glorious gospel of real emancipation.

This can only be accomplished through your action at this vital hour.

Mighty possibilities as well as the gravest dangers await us in this campaign.

The working class, gone in despair and others in hope, have been driven from their old political affiliations by the lash of capitalism.

The ruling class, drunk with their long lease of power, have taken full advantage of it to whip their victims into sullen submission to their rule. Stung and goaded to revolt the workers look forward to a means for speedy redress of their wrongs.

SHALL THEIR ASPIRATIONS BE GUIDED INTO PEACEFUL REVOLUTIONARY CHANNELS THROUGH THE SOCIALIST BALLOT OR SHALL IT BE TURNED TO THEIR OWN UNDOING THROUGH THE MORASS OF "REFORM" OR PETTY INSURRECTION?

Shall the victims of capitalist oppression and outrage hear and read our message of class conscious political action or shall they again be herded in dull acquiescence into the political camps of their exploiters because we failed to grasp the opportunity?

You and you alone can determine that.

The speakers are abundant and able writers are ready with their service, but you alone can determine whether both shall be heard and heeded. Funds are needed for this and you must supply it.

A dollar this year is worth ten next year.

We can profit by the blunders of capitalist rule before November, but after that comes four more years of oppression and outrage with the possibility of the workers being unable to use the ballot in some states.

THE CLASS CONSCIOUS VANGUARD OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION MUST STRIKE NOW!

We therefore call upon you to contribute generously to the National Campaign Fund.

We must have at least \$50,000 to make use of the great opportunity awaiting us.

Surely the 30,000 party members throughout the country can furnish that sum within the next three months.

Every sympathizer should be asked to contribute to this momentous campaign against capitalism.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS THE PARTY OF THE WORKERS AND MUST RECEIVE ITS SUPPORT FROM THE WORKERS, EVEN AS THE CAPITALIST PARTIES RECEIVE THEIR SUPPORT FROM THE CAPITALISTS.

Comrades all! Do not let the battle lag for the sake of a few dollars which may mean so much to the cause! Do not let an unequalled opportunity slip by when it can be turned to a noble purpose.

THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD MUST BE AWAKENED!

In this crisis comrades everywhere must enlist with all the energy, determination and resources at their command.

WHEN THE BALLOTS ARE COUNTED IN NOVEMBER THE WORLD MUST BE MADE TO KNOW THAT THE SOCIALISTS OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE PLACED THEMSELVES IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE EVER-SWELLING ARMY OF WORKERS MARCHING TO THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

Fraternally yours, for the Social Revolution,

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY,

BY WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Campaign Fund lists sent to any address upon application. Contributions will be received through the various state secretaries who will remit in turn to the National Secretary. Acknowledgment of receipts made through the Socialist press.

The July issue of the *Vanguard* contains the following announcement:

The *Vanguard* will be issued from the same office.

"The *Vanguard* will be enlarged and improved in many ways, retaining its present character and effectiveness, standing for social conscience, social justice and the Co-operative Commonwealth. For Socialist propaganda it will be more valuable than ever. Already we have arranged for a number of special editions with considerable increase in the number of pages. The price will remain 50 cents a year.

"The *Social-Democratic Herald* is by far the best of our Socialist weeklies. It is ably edited by Alderman Frederic Heath of Milwaukee, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and the rest, with the stalwart Republican faction also in the field with a ticket and only too ready to make good, hot campaign material out of the La Follette administration's misdeeds and hypocrisy. So now we have the spectacle of a resignation from the La Follette state ticket on the part of the state treasurer, to be followed up by the necessary patching up. But it is hard to see why a new candidate for state treasurer should be necessary and not a new candidate for insurance commissioner and for attorney-general (one who will not take money for doing what the law requires he should do under the salary given him) and even for superintendent of public instruction!

Before he got into Gompers' cabinet, Thomas I. Kidd, of Chicago, the ruling spirit of the International Woodworker's Union, used to make the claim that he was a Socialist. But he has seen light since then! The light of the fact that he could not luxuriate round the throne of Gompers unless he was reactionary and anarchistic in trend, is the kind of "light" that we have reference to, and so Mr. Kidd threw off his mask, or his "self-deception," whichever you will, and set his cap for a long stay at the steps of the throne aresaid. Some affected to be surprised at his seeming flip, but others simply found that they had read his character aright in the first place. They remembered the big woodworkers' strike at Oshkosh, Wis., where Mr. Kidd was clearly a party to the turning of the strikers over to the Democratic party on election day, much the same sort of miserable tactics as is being planned at the present time out in Colorado. In the current issue of the International Woodworker, of which Mr. Kidd is the editor, Socialism comes in for a raking over, and the editor is particularly distressed at the resolutions on Colorado passed by the recent convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Those resolutions stated that all lovers of liberty must unite for the cause of humanity, justice and freedom at the ballot box, or they would have to unite on the battlefield, a self-evident fact that anyone who watches the trend of the times will not gainsay. Mr. Kidd is pained because the resolutions are Socialist, and says it never occurs to the Socialists that the strike may settle such a question, that is, a big strike. And he hastens to add this piece of editorial misrepresentation: "According to the resolutions there is only the alternative of the strike left, for the people of Colorado have been to the ballot box and failed to gain their ends—the eight hour day for miners. The strike has been the result of that failure." Is Mr. Kidd dealing honestly with his readers when he writes such nonsense? Isn't he insulting the intelligence of the woodworkers when he writes things that are not so and thinks them stupid enough to swallow it all? We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Kidd knows well enough that it was just because the working

SOCIALISM AND THE CITY.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY, AND ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The story of civilization is the story of the city. Savagery and barbarism indicate those earlier days in the history of the human race, before men had learned to live together, in any permanent form, or in any certain place. When armies were but wandering hordes, without any headquarters except the tent of the chieftain, and the instruments of labor were cruder than the weapons of war, a settled abiding place was not yet felt to be a necessity.

But with the coming of slavery, and so of a master class, there came the desire for a place in which to store the extra product of the labor of the slave, and the booty of battles. Hence came the first city, and the need which brought it into existence also determined its nature and purpose. The first city was a fort, built for defense, and to be a storehouse of plunder,—the Warriors' Home. Proof of this comes to us in many ways. All the great cities of antiquity were forts. Athens, Rome on her seven hills, Babylon with hanging gardens and mighty walls, Jerusalem appeared on Palestinian cliffs, and Nineveh—long lost but for her walls and books of brick. The word municipality comes from the Latin word for wall, "murus." The ancient name of London, "Llydian," signifies "a lake fort," and the city was probably built originally in the midst of a swamp, or watery place, for better protection against invading enemies. St. Augustine, the oldest of our American cities, still shows to visitors, with pride, the ancient city wall built by the Spanish.

The City Fort was built by slaves. Within it might be found the age-long struggles of the classes, so obscured by the modern writers of history. Barbaric splendor of art and architecture, massive palace and stately temple, the tramp of liveried troops and flush of precious stones,—all these were there. Music and wine and dancing, pleasure and ease and luxury, for the masters. But beneath the city wall there covered also the trembling slave, whipped to his hovel at the close of day. The fighting man, trained from his youth to fight the battles of the king, chafed under the restrictions of the city wall and the royal palace discipline. Revolt of soldiers, and rebellion of slaves played a much larger part in those ancient days than we have been allowed to know. Spartacus was one example of the slave trained to fight, who longed for freedom for himself and his class, and at length could no longer bear the torture of his humiliation. And when he rose in revolt, he took with him thousands of his fellows, and Roman nobles found that not without cost could they regain their former control over those whom they so cruelly exploited for pleasure and for gain.

But if the city fort was built by slaves, and even though it contained such antagonistic and diverse elements, it marked a step in advance for human life, and furnished conditions for the development of the later and better city life.

To the City Fort came the traveling caravans, with products of foreign soils and labor. At first with gifts for kings they came, and precious wares for noble men to buy. Then as the demand for these grew with knowledge of them, more artisans were set at work, more cloths were woven, more stones were polished, more jewels made, more weapons fashioned in the manner peculiar to the place; until at last between city and city there came to be the well known paths of commerce,

By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.

and the city fort had within it a place given up to the traffic of the merchants,—and the Market City was born.

For centuries the Fort protected the Market, and was the master over all. But within the market was a power that grew and swelled until at last the master was no longer in the fort, and the soldier no longer made the law for the merchant. Slavery itself was found to be a thing outworn and too expensive for the needs of trade, and slaves became freemen.

In the days of the Middle Ages when Feudalism was supreme, the cities did not grow as they had done before, nor as they did again, later. The castle wall sufficed to guard the treasures of the nobles, and the country was magnified over the city; because the city was likely to be made up of men who, because they lived close together, and so were able to co-operate against the power of the nobles, were likely to be troublesome for rulers.

These men of the mediaeval cities were free workmen, owning their own tools, selling their own products and living a life quite independent of their rulers. Moreover, because they were well organized in guilds, and were able to save money, they were also able at times when the nobles and kings were in need to secure larger freedom from the exactations of the nobility in return for loans of money, and for aid in the form of supplies for war. This grew up the Free Cities of Europe, of which for many years Lübeck was the greatest. They organized a great league of cities, called the Hanseatic League, and this league fought battles with kings and nobles, winning victories and exacting penalties. Their influence and favor were much sought after by the royal heads of Europe for many years, until at length kings began to learn the "tricks of trade," and to organize their own national and international commerce.

But the days were past when locations of cities were fixed by considerations of military defense alone. Amsterdam is said to have been "built upon herrings," and the meaning of the saying is very interesting as an illustration of the new power that was at work in the building of the Market City. In those days the Catholic faith was strong in many lands. Every Friday was a day to be honored by abstinence from meat, and therefore by eating fish. Accordingly, salt fish came to be an article much in demand, and those who could supply it were sure of large and lucrative trade. The mysterious herring came at that time in immense shoals through the waters bordering on the location of this new city, and so there sprang up a fishing village which grew at last into a mighty city, and came to have many and various lines of trade. But "Amsterdam was built upon herrings."

Battles were fought under barbarism, because of the wish to steal the plunder of the conquered foe. But with the coming of the merchant and the masters of the Market City, war took on a different phase and purpose. War became now, not a battle to steal, but a battle to sell. The struggle for trade became the form which the struggle for life had assumed, and thus within the Market City there grew the seed of another, a younger and more powerful organization still, and that was the modern Factory City.

For, it became plain in the struggle to sell, that it was he who could sell cheapest who would win in the battle for trade; and so the wits of men turned, not so much to the shaping of swords as to the invention of spinning wheels, and weaving looms, and engines of power to turn the

new machinery. Then came the Modern City, which has no city walls, but builds battle-ships and sets its forts afar along the coast; and which is not itself so much a market, as it is a place in which things shall be made to sell in other markets. For the Market is no longer in a city: the Market is The World. Along the distant lines of rail and trackless ocean paths, across the prairies and beyond the seas the Market stretches. It is all the civilized World. It does not haggle with screaming voices with the seller and buyer. It reads the morning paper and the Mail Order Catalogue. And it is hungry, omnivorous, wanting everything, and willing to buy, so long as it has money to buy. To feed and clothe the home and comfort those who constitute this Market is the business of the Farm and Factory. The Farm cannot be a City—at least not yet. But the Factory cannot be anything else but a City. It need not be a Fort. It cannot be a Market in the modern sense. It is not built for a Home. It is just a place to make things—things which must be sold somewhere else.

And so we have the history, very briefly, to be sure, of the city. It is clear at once that it has been the vantage point of progress all the while. The city has furnished the conditions for ever larger co-operation.

Men lived in the city at first because it was safer than to live outside, where prowling foes could easily attack. Then living together, bred the liking for society, brought into practice new methods of enjoyment. The ancient, like the modern slave, preferred the city life, although the master and the service might be harder and the surroundings much more unhealthy; while to those whose circumstances gave them guarantee of leisure and plenty the city offered opportunity for intercourse with other minds and stimulated wit and fancy. This came art and literature. Printing was invented in a city. Temples adorned with paintings and statuary were found in the cities. The best men were most in demand, and found the largest appreciation, where there were the most of other men. Here was the world in miniature—here the market for everything from salt fish to genius. Here the world's problems were discussed, because here men learned to know that there was a world. The history was made, in the main. Here, in a word, men learned the benefits of association, and having learned, were unwilling to give up the blessings they had found.

The City today is the industrial social unit. It is coming to be recognized as the political social unit. As yet the State is legally the political social unit, and the battles of the people have to be fought out in the field of the state, while the city is made to depend upon the state for its liberties. But the development of machinery which is purely municipal in its uses, together with the appearance of problems in governments which are purely municipal in their origin and character, if not in their interests and effects, is compelling recognition of the necessity of giving to the city a larger autonomy in those matters in which it is itself concerned. And so, the spirit of Democracy, which in all time has found in the City its most favorable soil, is again having its way in the City, and again is compelling the city-dweller to lead in the van of the social progress of today.

The "Socialism and the City" series will run for five weeks. Don't miss a single installment!

The International Socialist and Trades Union Congress meets at Amsterdam, Holland, on Aug. 14 and the sessions are expected to last for at least six days. The Socialist movement of all countries will be represented, and the number of delegates will probably be over one thousand. The sessions will be held in Gebouw Concert Hall.

The representatives of the Socialists of the United States present at the Congress will be Comrades Algeron Lee, Mrs. Julia Pollock and Jacob Romm of New York, Mrs. Corinne Brown and Ald. William Johnson of Chicago, Charles Kiehn of New Jersey, and Nicholas Klein of Minnesota. Comrade Lee acts in the place of Comrade Ernest Untermann who was elected by the national convention to represent the Socialist party at the Congress, but who afterwards resigned his mandate.

The Socialist party will present a report to the Congress, a sufficient number of copies having been printed by the National Headquarters for distribution among the delegates at the Congress. The report is printed in English, German and French, the work of writing and translating having been performed by Comrades M. Hillquit, Alexander Jonas and Ernest Untermann.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents



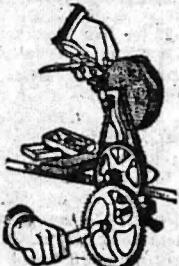
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Never before equalled by any Newspaper. A Machine necessary in every house. hold free to readers of the Social-Democratic Herald for a little exertion.

A \$2.00 HOUSEHOLD GRINDER FOR FIFTEEN YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"Oh for the means to sharpen scissars." Mrs. J. M. Gilbert.

There is no particular reason why we should show a pair of scissars as the FIRE FLY instead of knives, a cleaver or an axe, unless it is that scissars are about the meanest things around the house to sharpen, especially for a woman with nothing but a file or



the top of a stove to sharpen them on. The job is still worse as a rule if she has to use a grindstone or an emery sharpener. One is too slow and works too hard—the other liable to heat and draw temper.

Sharpening anything with the FIRE FLY is a picnic.

It runs easy and absolutely will not draw temper. No water is used, although it works equally well wet or dry. The Carborundum, the hardest grained, fastest and easiest cutting abrasive known. With each machine is furnished a fine grained, Carborundum finishing stone. The butcher knife, kitchen knives or steel table



knives can be sharpened to perfection in a moment on the FIRE FLY and with one of these machines clamped on the kitchen table, the knives are sure to be kept sharp. No experience necessary. A woman can sharpen even a pair of scissars perfectly on this machine, as the tool rest automatically gives the correct level.

High Speed, Light Running, High Speed Means Quick Work, Grinds Faster than any Ratchet Foot Power, Carborundum Crystals Cut Glass, No Noisy Gears, No Complicated Parts, Long Handle Makes Easy Work, Coles Fitting Steel Bearing, Strongly Made, Carborundum Cuts Faster than Emery.

The Fire Fly and 1 Yearly Subscription to the Herald \$2.25; Machine costs you \$1.75
The Fire Fly and 2 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 2.70; Machine costs you 1.70
The Fire Fly and 3 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 3.15; Machine costs you 1.85
The Fire Fly and 4 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 3.60; Machine costs you 1.60
The Fire Fly and 5 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 4.05; Machine costs you 1.55
The Fire Fly and 6 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 4.45; Machine costs you 1.45
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The Fire Fly and 9 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 5.60; Machine costs you 1.10
The Fire Fly and 10 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 5.95; Machine costs you .95
The Fire Fly and 11 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 6.30; Machine costs you .80
The Fire Fly and 12 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 6.60; Machine costs you .60
The Fire Fly and 13 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 6.90; Machine costs you .40
The Fire Fly and 14 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 7.20; Machine costs you .20
The Fire Fly and 15 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 7.50; Machine costs you .00

"A steak often times seems tough or tender according to the keenness of the knife it's under." Dr. Johnson.

The only practical machine ever devised for sharpening KNIVES, HATCHETS, AXES and TOOLS of all description.

ADAPTED FOR

Automobile Shop, Bicycle Shop, Butchers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Club Kitchens, Cafe, Dentists, Electricians, Engravers, Engineers, Foundries, Factories, Farmers, Household, Hotels, Harness-makers, Jewelers, Lock & Gun Smiths, Tin Shops, Miners, Moulders, Machinists, Millwrights, Mechanics, Marble Workers, Masons, Opticians, Printers, Plasters, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Restaurants, Repair Shops, Steam Fitters, Umbrella Menders, Wagon Shops, Stamp and Die Works, Stone Cutters, Shoe Shops.

The main tool with Butchers, Hotels, Restaurants, Club-kitchens, etc., are butcher knives and cleavers. They have other knives, too, all of which are used daily, but the butcher knife and cleaver are used most.

The FIRE FLY is beyond question the best machine ever put on the market for sharpening these tools. A grindstone is too slow

Let us gird ourselves for battle—But I hope we cannot win—Let us pray to be successful—Though success would be a gain—Let us give the people's banner unto him to noisy hear, But it's dangerous to do it, For he isn't on the square.

Let us wave our hats for Parker, The poor tool of foxy Dave; Let us rest our hopes upon him, Though he's a Mammon's bringin' slave!

Let us raise him up to power, Help to seed him whooping through, But remember—he warn you—You'll be sorry if you do.

—S. E. Kiser.

This paper may be had ten weeks for ten cents. Try it.

SEE THAT THIS LABEL
IS ON ALL
TOBACCOES
YOU BUY

Whether Smoking, Chewing or Snuff
NONE GENUINELY UNION-MADE
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The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-taste. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you ill. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthful. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

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knives can be sharpened to perfection in a moment on the FIRE FLY and with one of these machines clamped on the kitchen table, the knives are sure to be kept sharp. No experience necessary. A woman can sharpen even a pair of scissars perfectly on this machine, as the tool rest automatically gives the correct level.

High Speed, Light Running, High Speed Means Quick Work, Grinds Faster than any Ratchet Foot Power, Carborundum Crystals Cut Glass, No Noisy Gears, No Complicated Parts, Long Handle Makes Easy Work, Coles Fitting Steel Bearing, Strongly Made, Carborundum Cuts Faster than Emery.

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The Fire Fly and 10 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 5.95; Machine costs you .95

The Fire Fly and 11 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald 6.30; Machine costs

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Board of Directors—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Melms, Secretary-Treasurer; Emil Seidel, John Doerfler, Sr., C. P. Dietz, A. J. Welch, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.

FREDERIC HEATH, VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate. Editor.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of such collective Industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public Industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

A Menace to the Movement.

Social Democratic Herald: I am going to write you a letter, which I hope you will accept in the same friendly spirit in which it is written. I write this letter in the hope that the movement will profit from it. Several times you have printed articles as to the "Appeal to Reason." Once you claimed that the "Appeal" was exploiting its subscribers. Next you complain bitterly about its cheapness and its "cut-throat competition." If your rent is too high, why don't you move out in the country? The Appeal is doing a grand work that other Socialists could not do. The "Appeal" is all right for new beginners, but after a while they pine for something more scientific, like the Herald or Worker.

There can be nothing gained by chawing the rag.

Wm. M. Evans.

In connection with the above letter we wish to refer briefly to an article quoted by the Appeal to Reason from the Los Angeles Socialist which scolds The Herald for daring to pass judgment on the Appeal. Some months ago The Herald commented adversely on the action of the Los Angeles paper in putting its mailing list at the service of the reactionaries of the labor movement in its city who were preparing the way for Hearst to start his Los Angeles American. As a result The Herald was stricken from the Los Angeles Socialist's mailing list, a petty and unprofessional proceeding which now throws suspicion over its motives in its attack on The Herald. As a specimen of the quality of the Socialist's attempt at argument, we may quote this sentence, "Let the local and state paper stick to its own woodpile." Now, it is just our criticism that the local and state Socialist paper is having hard work to stick to its own woodpile, because the latest move of the Appeal is to invade the states and localities where there is a local (and, naturally, a struggling), Socialist paper, and to offer the comrades in that locality subscriptions, at the rate of fifteen cents! When we call this cutthroat competition we are simply calling a spade a spade, and have no apologies to offer. As a result local and state Socialist papers are dropping off like flies at the first cold nip of Winter. It was in the interest of these papers, so necessary to the stability of the growing Socialist movement, that we spoke out, and since the editorial in question was written, still further disasters are recorded. What kind of a situation is it when in a national presidential campaign the papers that are needed to keep the agitation alive in important communities are falling dead in their tracks! This is a serious matter, a very serious matter, and it would be cowardice on our part, having the best interests of the Socialist movement at heart, not to speak out. A week or so ago we announced that the Erie People would fill out the subscription list of the late lamented New Nation. Now comes the tidings of still further calamity—the Erie People has itself given up the ghost!

Now as to the letter as published above: Its writer is a friend of The Herald. He is perfectly honest in saying that he writes in a friendly spirit, and we know him to be a sincere lover of the cause, and anxious that the best tactics shall be pursued in making that cause vital. We wish to reply in the same spirit. He objects to our saying that the Appeal exploits the movement (to make the quotation correct). Let us see! No one will deny that as soon as a local movement has been built up sufficiently by the local workers there comes a time when a local paper becomes almost a necessity. To secure it and to sustain it so long as it shall be non self-sustaining the local comrades decide to exhaust their abilities, to give of their substance and to make the most heroic sacrifice. Then what happens? They must pay the union wages of that locality and they get their figures accordingly from a local printing house. Take the case of the Seattle Socialist. The comrades not only gave of their money, but of their time, meeting each week to fold and wrap and address the wrappers to be sent out through the post office, and in spite of this and many other sacrifices, the Socialist had an average deficit of One hundred Dollars a month. And

besides, the paper got its rent, heat and light gratis. In the issue in which the editor was finally forced to run up the flag of distress, he said:

"It may be asked why the Socialist cannot pay its way as well as other Socialist papers? We reply, it does. We do not know of a single Socialist paper printed in English, except the Appeal, which is not running behind. The Chicago Socialist, though owned and backed by the party in Cook County, situated in the largest industrial center in the United States, established years before this paper, is at this moment trying to raise money to pay off a deficit of One Thousand Dollars. Wilshire's Magazine, a privately owned enterprise, has, we are assured, cost its owner nearly all his private fortune. Our arrears on current expenses up to date, not counting what the editor has furnished, amount to about \$1,000. Hundred Dollars. Heretofore we have sometimes got over difficult places by calling on the editor to make up deficits. But his well is pumped dry—plumb dry. We are nearly all proletarians and it is a wonder we have kept on so long."

Now we hold that the Appeal not only exploits the wage workers employed by it, as has been abundantly shown, and even half confessed by the paper itself, but in order to get out a cheap paper it forces out of the pockets of devoted comrades who are trying to keep up their local papers large amounts of money in their efforts to meet the competition of the Appeal. And an impoverished lot of local comrades injures the force of the local activity. The Appeal grew when it charged fifty cents a year, but it had "visions of empire" and great ambitions, and as Socialist papers sprang up round the country, it reduced its price to twenty-five cents to head them off, and now to give them a finishing smash is making a fifteen cent rate in the localities where they are located. Now, we hold that a large number of local and county papers is as necessary to the growth of the Socialist movement as was the large number of county papers to the Populist movement, and this decimation of our press by the Appeal is a menace to the stability of our movement and a proper matter for the comrades at large to concern themselves with. The Populist papers lived till the movement itself had died. With us, it will not be the movement that will eventually kill its papers, but its papers may fall away and nearly kill the movement. Look at the list of recent suspensions: The Coming Nation (swallowed up by Wayland when it was in distress), the New Nation, California Socialist, Utah Socialist, Erie People, Socialist Standard, Socialist Spirit, Colorado Socialist, Wage Worker, Humanity, etc., etc. The American Labor Union Journal has dropped from eight to four pages and now appears only once a month, the Iowa Socialist had to decrease the number of its columns, the New York Worker gives its weekly deficit at \$10 and hints at a smaller size unless the comrades rally to its support, the Alliance of the Rockies announces an embarrassment and appeals for aid before it is too late, and so on.

We must not omit to again state that this is not a personal fight on our part. The Herald, having a strong local movement behind it, is secure from the competition of the Appeal. Under the rules of competition, the death of other papers would perhaps be a material advantage to us. But such considerations are unworthy of one who is whole-hearted in the Socialist movement. Our critic's remark, "If your rent is too high why don't you move out in the country?" reminds us of the impudent remark of the capitalist, "If you Socialists don't like this country why don't you go back where you came from?" We do not think Comrade Evans meant what he wrote. Doesn't he think the presence of The Herald in Milwaukee has been worth while considering the splendid advances made by Socialism there? We do.

Simple copies, 5c; Thirty, \$1.00; One hundred, \$2.75; Five hundred, \$12.50; One thousand, \$18.00.

The Herald, two weeks, two cents.

AN OLD-TIME READER LESSON.



One day, James and Kate were at play near a big tree, when a large nut fell from it.

2. Kate picked it up. James said, "It is my nut, for I saw it fall."
3. "No, it is mine," said Kate, "for I picked it up."
4. Just then a big boy [capitalist Law] came that way, and he said, "What made you fall out?"
5. They told him, and asked him to judge for them.
6. "Well," said he to Kate, with a smile, "let me take the nut, and I will say how it shall be."
7. So he cracked it, gave one half of the shell to James, and said, in an odd way, "This is yours, for you saw the nut fall."
8. He then gave the rest of the shell to Kate, saying, "This is yours, for you picked it up."
9. Then he put the kernel of the nut in his mouth, and said, "The kernel is for me, to pay me for my ability to act as judge."

Independent Second Reader, 1877.

The above Typifies the Spirit of Modern Justice as Meted out by the Capitalist System to its Subject Class. It gives to the Producers, by Specious Reasoning, the Husks that the Capitalist System Requires that they shall Receive, and gives the Meat to the Non-Producers.

Doings of the Milwaukee Socialist Aldermen.

Socialist Aldermen: Tenth Ward, Albert J. Welch and Frederic Heath; Eleventh Ward, Edmund Melms and Gustave Wild; Twentieth Ward, Emil Seidel and Carl Malewski; Twenty-first Ward, Edward Schranz and H. W. Grantz; Twenty-second Ward, Nicholas Petersen.

[Composite Report from Daily Papers.]

Opposition to a municipal light plant in Milwaukee broke from cover yesterday (Aug. 8) and became known in the common council.

Ald. George B. McKinley, Seventh ward, introduced a resolution, which if passed, will put an end to the plan for many years. His resolution, which was referred to the committee on finance and street lights, calls for a renewal of the contract for street lighting now existing between the city and the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company.

It was said in the council chamber yesterday that the McKinley resolution was only a clever scheme of the street railway ring, to prevent building a municipal plant. All three political parties pledged themselves to the proposition in the spring election and the people voted favorably on the bonds. For this reason some means of diverting aldermen was sought, as it is known that votes are not now on the market as in past council.

Ald. George B. McKinley, Seventh ward—That the company elevate its tracks.

Ald. Frederic Heath, Tenth ward—That the company compensate the city for the franchise and present yearly a list of stockholders and the amount of stock owned by each.

Ald. E. T. Melms, Eleventh ward—That the franchise be restricted to twenty-five years instead of being perpetual.

The council sustained the judiciary committee in indefinitely postponing action on the resolution of Ald. Melms to have the tax commissioners make public a list of all taxpayers assessed above \$100,000 as a means of ascertaining the identity of tax-dodgers. Ald. Seidel presented a minority report in favor of its passage, and in support of this Ald. Melms made various charges against the city assessors.

Capitalistic Misrepresentatives of the People.

By a vote of 24 to 19, the council decided to pay former Building Inspector Dunn's salary for the part of the month of June, after he had been convicted of bribery, amounting to \$115. City Attorney Runge said that the city could not escape paying this. (1) Ald. Braun declared it a "big steal," and said Dunn should sue for it if he wanted it. The vote stood:

Years—Barry, Becker, Bogk, Deuster, Fitzgerald, Klaeser, Koerner, Kuschbert, Lemanski, Luedtke, Mallory, McKinley, Raetz, Ritter, Schumacher, Sikora, Steigerwald, Stiglbauer, Stollenwerk, Strachota, Szymanski, Weiler, Wittig, Corcoran—24.

Nays—Braun, Cary, Cornely, Fiehrman, Grantz, Heath, Malewski, Meisenheimer, Melms, Meyer, Petersen, Schmitt, Schranz, Seidel, Smith, Stoeck, Walter, Welch, Wild—19.

We must not omit to again state that this is not a personal fight on our part. The Herald, having a strong local movement behind it, is secure from the competition of the Appeal. Under the rules of competition, the death of other papers would perhaps be a material advantage to us. But such considerations are unworthy of one who is whole-hearted in the Socialist movement. Our critic's remark, "If your rent is too high why don't you move out in the country?" reminds us of the impudent remark of the capitalist, "If you Socialists don't like this country why don't you go back where you came from?" We do not think Comrade Evans meant what he wrote. Doesn't he think the presence of The Herald in Milwaukee has been worth while considering the splendid advances made by Socialism there? We do.

Confessions of Capitalism,

BY ALLAN L. BENSON.

To Socialist Locals Everywhere!

If you really want to deserve the name of Socialist Local or Branch, order "CONFESIONS OF CAPITALISM," by Allan L. Benson, in large quantities. Distribute them all over your territory. It will make Socialists; it will make party members; it will increase your vote; it will make readers of Socialist papers and other literature as no other book has ever done. The book should be in the hands of everybody in the United States. Socialists everywhere should carry sufficient copies in their pockets and at each opportunity clinch their arguments with one of these books. Get your organization to order a lot.

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Social-Democratic Herald,

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

In Clubs of Three, 31.25

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International Socialist Ust.

UNITED STATES.

1888	1901	1901
1892	51,512	1891
1894	30,120	1893
1895	34,869	1898
1896	36,275	1899
1897	55,550	1901
1898	82,204	1890
1899	98,484	1893
1900	125,903	1896

HOLLAND.

SPAIN.

1867	100,000	1867
1871	101,000	1871
1874	120,000	1874
1877	440,000	1877
1878	700,000	1878
1881	880,000	1881

SWITZERLAND.

1867	100,000	1867
1871	120,000	1871
1874	180,000	1874
1877	200,000	1877
1878	210,000	1878
1881	210,000	1881
1884	210,000	1884
1887	210,000	1887
1890	210,000	1890
1893	210,000	1893
1896	210,000	1896

GREAT BRITAIN.

1867	100,000
</

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 318 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHER, 314 State St., Cor. 3rd and 4th Streets, President.
 FREDERIC HECHT, 344 State St., Vice-President.
 HENRY HOPPE, 2416 Chambers St., Secretary.
 GUSTAVE EISCH, 515 Newhall St., Treasurer.
 M. WEISENPLUCH, 617 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms.
 Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

BOARD—M. J. Berner, Secy., 1815 Kinnickinnic Ave.; James Shanahan, Wm. C. Neuman, Bull Brodie, Joe Hendrickson, J. E. Kagi. Meets first and third Mondays at 7:30 p.m., at 318 Fourth St.

Trade Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Building Trade Section meets first and fourth Tuesdays, at headquarters. Miscellaneous Section meets second Thursdays, at headquarters.

COMMITTEES: P. E. Neuman, Chairman, 314 State St.; A. J. Weick, F. M. Elbert, A. J. Dierck, Legislative Committee; C. J. Hendrickson, Grievance Committee; Jas. Sheehan, Chairman, 278 Seventh Ave.; Victor L. Kagi, Fredric Hecht, J. E. Kagi, A. Hammer, Wm. Dierck, P. A. Nelson.

WAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Federated Trades Council.

Regular Meeting, Aug. 3. Delegate Feedley in the chair. Delegate Neuman vice chairman. New delegates seated from Cigarmakers, Cement Workers, Lumber Handlers, Glove Cutters, Carpenters No. 522, Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Joiners, Horseshoers, Carriage and Wagon Workers, Brass Molders, Stone Cutters, Carpenters No. 1447, Garment Workers, Iron Molders No. 125, Carpenters No. 188, Coopers No. 35.

To fill a vacancy on the Executive Board caused by the withdrawal of Delegate Kagi, Delegates Wall-schlaeger, Neuman, Haack, Besenberg and Jung were nominated. They received respectively 22, 21, 16, 67, and 24 votes and Delegate E. H. Besenberg was declared elected. The ballot to fill the vacancy on the Grievance Committee, vice Kagi withdrawn, Delegates Benson, Jung, Coleman, Schweitzer, Wahl, Clark and Wolfgram were nominated, Delegate Henry Jung being elected.

Executive Board Report. Announcement that John B. Lennon would be in the city on the Paul Hueber case, Aug. 16. Announcement that all plated cutlery from Wallingford, Conn., was unfair. Typographical Union No. 23 notified the board of the withdrawal of J. E. Kagi for irregularities. The Union Collar company requested the purchasing of union made collars for Labor Day. Request of State Federation of Labor that council appoint a deputy organizer, concurred in and council elected Bro. James Sheehan by acclamation. Request in the Colorado matter was filed. Matter of the Anti-Monopoly League of fakirs was referred to state board. Business Agent Weber reported that in company with the chairman of Grievance committee he had had a sea-

BE SURE not to forget to cut out the COUPON of

THEO. SCHELLE

and get something for it.

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Daily.
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Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

For Green Bay 8 a. m. Wednesday.
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9 a. m. Sunday. Wednesday and Friday.
For Mackinac Island 9 a. m. Sunday.

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Excuse every Saturday night to Manistee and Ludington, \$1.50 Round Trip.

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3
LARGE STEAMERS DAILY
TO
CHICAGO

STATE OF WISCONSIN, 1st MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.

To the Matter of the Estate of Auguste
Rieben, Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of
Auguste Rieben, late of the City of Milwaukee,
deceased, having been duly granted to Milwaukee
County by the Court.

IT IS ORDERED, that the time from the
date hereof until and including the first
Tuesday of February A. D. 1905, be and
the same is hereby fixed as the time within
which all creditors of the said Auguste
Rieben, deceased, shall present their claims
for examination and allowance.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that all
claims and demands of all persons against
the said Auguste Rieben, deceased, be ex-
ecuted in the County Court, at its
Court Room in the Court House, in
the City of Milwaukee, in said County,
in the regular term thereof appointed to be
held Wednesday, August 31, 1904, as
follows:

IN MILWAUKEE CITY.

First Ward.

Two delegates to state convention.

Three delegates to county convention.

Three delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Three delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the east side
of Jefferson street, one hundred feet
south of Lyon street.

Second Ward.

Eight delegates to state convention.

Eight delegates to county convention.

Eight delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Eight delegates to assembly con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the west
side of Tenth street, fifty feet south of
Winnebago street.

Third Ward.

One delegate to state convention.

One delegate to county convention.

One delegate to congressional con-
vention.

One delegate to assembly con-
vention.

Caucus booth located at southwest
corner of Huron and Jefferson streets,
Huron street side.

Fourth Ward.

Six delegates to state convention.

Seven delegates to county convention.

Seven delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Seven delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north
side of Washington street, midway be-
tween Clinton and Reed streets.

Sixth Ward.

Eight delegates to state convention.

Nine delegates to county convention.

Nine delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Nine delegates to assembly con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of First and Lloyd streets.

Seventh Ward.

Two delegates to state convention.

Seven delegates to county convention.

Seven delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Seven delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Eighth Ward.

Eight delegates to state convention.

Eight delegates to county convention.

Eight delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Eight delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Ninth Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Twenty-second Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Twenty-third Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Twenty-fourth Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Twenty-fifth Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Twenty-sixth Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Twenty-seventh Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Twenty-eighth Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Twenty-ninth Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Thirtieth Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Thirty-first Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Thirty-second Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Thirty-third Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Thirty-fourth Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Thirty-fifth Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.

Fourteen delegates to congressional con-
vention.

Fourteen delegates to senatorial con-
vention.

Caucus booth located on the north-
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-
ington street.

Thirty-sixth Ward.

Fourteen delegates to state convention.

Fourteen delegates to county convention.